

ing only the four theatres which received the Government subventions that were closed, namely, the Opéra, the Théâtre Français, the Opéra Comique and the Odéon. There was an enormous demonstration during the performance of "Le Roi de Rome" and a spirited little military piece in one act by Georges d'Esparbès, entitled "Le Légende de l'Aigle," was produced at the Odéon this afternoon. This, as a Napoleonic play, was acclaimed by numbers of students with shouts of "Vive l'Armée!" "A bas les Juifs!" and some shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!"

The neighborhood of the Elysée Palace has been crowded by sightseers, the body of the late President being exposed in the Grand Salle des Fêtes, which is transformed into a Chapelle Ardente. The Socialists show some dissatisfaction because the President had a priest at his bedside during his last moments. It appears that M. Faure, while not a fervent Catholic, had nevertheless great respect for religion, and Mlle. Loubet Faure attended mass regularly at the Madeleine.

THE DEATH OF M. FAURE.

The Abbé Renaud, who administered the last sacraments to the President, in the course of an interview says: "Thursday night, as I was leaving my brother-in-law's house in the Rue Boissy D'Anglas, I was much to my astonishment, stopped by a sergeant of the Municipal Guard who told me to accompany him. As we approached the Elysée he told me that President Faure was dying. I saw him reclining on a mattress, which was placed on the floor of the room. General Bailloud was holding his head. Dr. Lanne-Longue held his hand, feeling his pulse. His face was convulsed with pain, and was purple and swollen. Injections of serum and caffeine were administered, and the doctor drew the tongue forward and backward to facilitate breathing. Death came gradually. I just had time to press my crucifix to his lips, to give the absolution and to recite speedily the death prayer. From the theological point of view this was sufficient."

"While the President was in the death agony, Mme. Faure entered and left the room at frequent intervals. In the adjoining room Mlle. Loubet Faure sat weeping and sobbing audibly. Mme. Faure, when her husband's death was announced, exclaimed in a sort of delirium: 'I implore you, doctor, to embalm the body so that I can keep it with me for a long time.'"

"Then a nervous collapse ensued followed by tears. The curé of the Madeleine then arrived, and I withdrew."

The military authorities have taken extraordinary precautions to preserve order, both at Paris and Versailles. The entire garrison is under arms ready to suppress any disorder. General Zurlinden, surrounded by his staff, is in telephonic communication with all points of Paris and Versailles, ready to act at a moment's notice.

INCIDENTS OF ELECTION.

SCENES AT VERSAILLES—M. LOUBET'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

Paris, Feb. 18.—From an early hour stations of the railroad lines leading to Versailles were crowded with people gathered to witness the departure of the Deputies and Senators. M. Drouot arrived here by the Lyons Railroad, and was met by members of the Patriotic League. Order prevailed at the stations, where, to all appearances, there were no special police precautions taken.

The first trains took an army of telegraph and telephone operators to Versailles, where the Town Hall was decorated with flags and draped with garlands. The lamps were lighted and veiled with crepe.

The Senators and Deputies began to assemble at 10 o'clock and to select their seats. M. Loubet arrived in a carriage at 10 o'clock. Friends surrounded him when he entered the Gallery of Busts and he said:

"If you love me, I hope you won't vote for me."

Soon the scene became animated. Crowds of people surrounded the doors watching the arrival of the members. The Palace was closed to the public.

Various political groups held meetings at noon and M. Cocheret announced that M. Méline had definitely withdrawn his candidacy. The Nationalists and anti-Semites decided not to vote for M. Loubet.

The Assembly met at 1 o'clock. M. Loubet declared the sitting open amid the applause of the members of the Left, and proceeded to draw for tellers.

CASTING OF VOTES BEGINS.

M. Danette, Moderate Republican, representing in the Chamber of Deputies the Fourth District of Lille, in the Department of the North, cast the first ballot.

When Paul Drouot, organizer of the League of Patriots and Deputy representing the second District of Angoulême, voted he attempted to speak from the Tribune, where the urns were placed, but M. Loubet forbade him to do so. Drouot then shouted:

"The President of the Republic ought to be elected by the people. I will not vote here."

Then, turning to M. Loubet, M. Drouot cried: "Do you deny what M. de Beaurepaire has written?"

To this M. Loubet replied: "I am not called on to answer you."

M. Drouot retorted: "I know what you are!"

Except for an outbreak of Drumont, there were no further disturbances, and at 2:40 p. m. the ballot was completed. While the checking was in progress the members of the Assembly left the hall and assembled in the galleries and corridors, where they discussed the chances of the election.

MELINE VOTES FOR LOUBET.

M. Méline loudly announced that he had voted for M. Loubet.

After the announcement of the result many members of the Assembly repaired to an adjoining salon, where M. Loubet awaited them. The

Thousands of sick and suffering people are like the poor cripple in the Bible, who had no one to help him down to the life-giving pool before the gate of the temple. I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and it has given me a new lease of life. I was in the extreme of bodily weakness and nervous exhaustion. It promptly tones, nourishes and builds up the entire system. It gives keen appetite, good digestion, pure blood, muscular strength, nerve force and renewed activity.

"When I first wrote you I was completely discouraged," says Mrs. W. M. Satterly, living at Richmond, Texas. "I was in pain all the time, not being able to get on my feet, and sharp cutting pains in my back and right hip. I had pain all through the lower part of my body and my knees hurt me so much I could scarcely lift my baby. My skin was dry, harsh and scaly and hung like a wax on my face. My husband called the doctor, and he said it was weakness, and my age. His medicine did me no good. I kept getting worse and weaker. It seemed I should go. I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, his 'Favorite Prescription' and Pleasant Pellets, and now I can lie in bed with some comfort and can do a good day's work."

The most valuable book for both men and women is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice. A splendid 128-page volume, with engravings and colored plates. A copy, paper-covered, will be sent to anyone sending twenty-five cents in one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. For thirty-one stamps a heavier cloth-covered copy can be sent.

result of the election was then communicated to him, and he received the congratulations of his friends.

The newly elected President promised to devote his best efforts to fulfilling the wishes of the country, and to "reunite the Republicans who have drifted asunder by the current of unhappy events."

President Loubet's remarks brought forth lively applause from his hearers.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, then formally transferred the executive power to M. Loubet and congratulated him upon his election. The President in thanking M. Dupuy expressed the hope of having the support of the Cabinet.

The Senators and Deputies then filed past and shook hands with the President, who afterward received a deputation of newspaper men, and through them appealed to the whole press of the country to work in union.

President Loubet also asked M. Dupuy to retain the Premiership and the present Cabinet.

M. Loubet left the palace in a carriage, accompanied by M. Dupuy and followed by the Ministers. The crowds along the route received President Loubet with cries of "Vive la République!" "Vive l'Armée!" "Vive Loubet!"

At 5 o'clock Versailles had resumed its normal aspect.

MOBS DISPERSED BY POLICE.

DEROULEDE MAKES A FIERY SPEECH—NATIONALISTS INSULT THE PRESIDENT.

Paris, Feb. 18.—Some agitation in Paris this evening was caused by MM. Drouot and Drumont and their party. The Nationalists gathered about the statue of Joan of Arc, and M. Drouot made a fiery address to them. The crowd then marched to the Boulevard, and stopped in front of the "Libre Parole" office. There the Nationalists yelled themselves hoarse with cries of "Vive l'Armée!" and "Conspuez Loubet!"

The appearance of President Loubet in a carriage was the signal for hostile demonstrations and cries of "Panama! Panama!"

In opposition to the cries of "Panama!" the supporters of the President raised shouts of "Vive Loubet!" A detachment of mounted cuirassiers then appeared and cleared a passage for the President's carriage.

The noise was then redoubled, and the police had great difficulty in restraining the mob. Suddenly MM. Drouot, Millevoye and Halbert appeared. The mob surrounded M. Millevoye, who donned his Deputy's belt, which is his usual method of signalling to his friends, and from four hundred to five hundred of his supporters ranged themselves behind the three Deputies, shouting "Down with Loubet!" "Resign!" and "Panama!"

When this body of men reached the Place de l'Opéra there was not a sufficiently strong force of police there to bar the way, and the demonstrators finally returned to the Statue of Joan of Arc, where the eDeputies climbed upon a sand heap.

DEROULEDE'S HARANGUE.

M. Millevoye then waved a tricolor flag above M. Drouot, while the latter harangued the crowd. He said:

"Listen now to what I was prevented from saying at the Versailles election. The President belongs to the people. I rejoice at this manifestation, but to-day we cannot go to the Elysée and spit upon him whom we have no wish to recognize as Chief of State. We must allow to rest in peace, such as it is, the man who is still lying there, and return home. But on Thursday we shall not fail to attend the funeral ceremony. You will find among the followers of the coffin the Judges of the Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation and the base Deputies who elected this President whom we do not recognize. You know your duty. Down with this Republic and long live a Republic of the People!"

The demonstrators then marched to the Rue des Pyramides, shouting and waving tricolors. The police attempted to stop them and tried to seize the flags. The mob resisted, and finally turned to the Avenue de l'Opéra, where a large force of police was stationed. In front of the Military Club this detachment succeeded in dispersing the demonstrators, a downfall of rain assisting in the work.

Later in the evening bands composed of the members of the League of Patriots, Nationalists and others paraded the boulevards, blocking traffic. Rival shouts of "Resign!" and "Revision!" were raised, and some fighting took place between the members of the opposing factions, but order was gradually restored. A number of arrests were made.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST LOUBET.

As the Presidential carriage left the St. Lazare station a band of thirty or forty persons ranged themselves on either side of the landau, under the leadership of two men, who kept giving signals for shouts of "Down with Loubet!" and "Resign!" The general public was apparently indifferent, and no active hostility was displayed. Many in the crowd saluted the President and cried "Vive Loubet!" and "Vive l'Armée!" but the shouts of the demonstrators running beside the carriage drowned the friendly salutations.

The noise and excitement were redoubled when the carriage stopped at the Elysée. Here two compact hostile groups were massed, hooting and blowing whistles.

MM. Loubet and Dupuy spent ten minutes with Mme. Faure, and then went to the Quai d'Orsay. On his journey thither M. Loubet was more favorably received by the public.

ANOTHER CONFLICT.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The street demonstrations were renewed at midnight. The Republican Guard, mounted and on foot, took up their station at the corner of the Boulevard and the Rue Drouot. The police cleared the streets and the approaches to the office of the "Libre Parole."

MM. Drouot, Coppé and Forain arrived together at the Rue Montmartre. Drouot and Coppé attempted to make speeches, and much scuffling ensued, while shouts of "Vive l'Armée!" and "Demission!" were frequently heard.

The police intervened and scattered the crowd, making many arrests. The police station in the Rue Drouot was soon filled. Among those arrested was Comte de Bari, who was released, however, when he was identified.

The Latin Quarter was quiet, but the cafes were full to overflowing.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY ADOPTED, FRENCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK EXPRESSES ITS SORROW AT M. FAURE'S DEATH.

The French Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held on Friday afternoon, adopted the following resolution of sympathy over the death of President Faure of the French Republic. A copy of the resolution has been cable to M. Faure's widow.

Resolved, That the French Chamber of Commerce of New-York beg of you to accept its expression of respectful sympathy in the misfortune which has befallen you and the Republic of France, and earnestly through the sudden death of your noble husband and the honored ruler of the Republic of France.

The above resolution of sympathy was forwarded to Mme. Faure by Henry E. Gour, of the French Chamber of Commerce, of this city, as being expressive of the sentiment of the residents of the French colony in New-York.

BETTER PRICES ON THE BOURSE.

Paris, Feb. 18.—Prices were much improved on the Bourse to-day, the election of M. Loubet as President of the French Republic having been anticipated. International securities were strong, with the exception of French bonds. There were many purchases. Rio Tinto rising sharply. South African improved and closed at the highest figure of the day.

A TRIUMPH FOR JUSTICE.

MRS. CRAWFORD SO CHARACTERIZES THE ELECTION OF M. LOUBET.

SATISFACTION SHOWN BY THE PEOPLE—SETBACK FOR THE ANTI-SEMITES.

Paris, Feb. 18.—Mrs. Crawford writes of the new President and the situation in France to-day as follows:

"This election by a single ballot and by Republicans only is the greatest Republican victory since Grévy's walk over the course."

"The new President comes from the part of France where the Roman power lasted longer—namely, Marseanne, in the Department of Drôme. He gives the impression of remote Latin origin, and looks to be a solid, practical man, who sees the facts of life just as they are. As President of the Senate he has had official and other experience that will be useful to him as President of the Republic, but he is essentially a plain, middle-class man, whose mind is sharpened by his practice at the bar in the provincial town of Montelimar, in the South of France. He is there most popular, and every one at Montelimar counts himself a personal friend of Loubet, who as Mayor, County Councillor, Deputy and Senator, always acted as the servant of the public. Obliging to his neighbors, he was as accessible as General Grant or Lincoln was, and not less unpretending."

His thickset figure, massive and somewhat Roman, though homely, head, indicates a steady, sturdy character, who can nail his colors to the mast, but only fights when there is good occasion. He belonged, under the Empire, to the Republican party, then calling itself Liberal. In 1850 he threw himself into the National Defence current, and stood by Gambetta. He was elected County Councillor in 1871, then Mayor, and in 1876 was sent to the Chamber of Deputies, where he sat between MM. Henry and Martin, the historian. Accepting Thiers' leadership, but favoring the scheme to declare Grévy's political heir and to reconcile Gambetta with both, he seemed to bide his time and was in no hurry to push forward.

MacMahon's government gave him prominence in dismissing him from the mayoralty of Montelimar in 1877, thus exasperating the Drôme Republicans.

M. Loubet, at the legislative elections in 1877, was triumphantly returned. His subsequent candidatures were not opposed, and in 1885 he was returned by Drôme as a Senator. In all these years he was a useful Deputy, chiefly working in the committees and speaking little. He was the intimate friend of Senators Carnot and Tirard, and in 1888 the latter appointed him Minister of Public Works, in which capacity he carried out a scheme to convey the sewage of Paris—a great problem for this capital—into the St. Germain forest.

NO HAND IN PANAMA SCANDAL.

President Sadi Carnot asked Loubet in 1892 to form a Cabinet, but it fell under the weight of the Panama scandal, in which some members, although not Loubet, were implicated. This Administration was marked by the mission of Admiral Gervais's squadron to Cronstadt and the visit of the Court of Russia to the flagship *Magenta*.

M. Loubet was personally innocent of Panamaism, but, like MM. Carnot and Brisson, he thought the sheltering of the accused expedient. He had never since filled other office save the Presidency of the Senate, to which he was first elected in 1896.

He belonged to M. Carnot's innermost circle, and his wife was Mme. Carnot's best friend. The President is thoroughly domestic, and dislikes showy society. He likes to spend his time at home, and is a great reader. He is not rich nor does he covet wealth and honors. He is strong on financial questions. For many years he lived in an unpretentious flat, and dined off a white cloth instead of a tablecloth. His hands, figuratively speaking, are clean; but his beard and clothes are untidy, thus contrasting with the late President.

M. Loubet, for having formerly been Premier sent jointly with the Foreign Secretary, M. Ribot, Admiral Gervais to Cronstadt in person, en route to Austria.

For three years as Speaker of the Senate he lived in the Palace of the Petit Luxembourg, in much the same style as the President lives at Washington.

WELL RECEIVED BY CROWDS.

He returned to Paris from Versailles this afternoon by train. He is the first President who has done so. He ordered an open carriage and pair to await him at the station instead of a carriage and four. He was well received by tremendous crowds. He arrived by daylight and had an escort of cuirassiers. The entire absence of haughtiness in his demeanor was favorably remarked. M. Loubet paid a visit to Mme. Faure on his way home and saluted the corpse of M. Faure.

Loubet is the right man in the right place. The importance of to-day's Presidential election for the welfare of the French Republic and the prestige of France abroad cannot be overestimated. The issue taken was whether the law should be paramount or an irresponsible League of the League of the French Fatherland—in the hands of clerical, monarchist and military agitators.

CONSPIRACY DEFEATED.

Never was a more monstrous conspiracy engineered to pervert a whole nation's sense of justice in order to perpetrate the greatest miscarriage of law of the century and shield a few felons from the consequences of crime. The more sensible part of France feels, after M. Loubet's election, that a great weight has been taken off its conscience, and hopes that a new leaf will be turned over the worst page of modern French history.

M. Clémenceau wrote yesterday that it was necessary the new President should be a man not connected with the Dreyfus affair. He therefore would support M. Loubet. There was fairness in this. But the Nationalists do not want fairness. They want Dreyfus, guilty or innocent, to remain perpetually at Devil's Island. It was enough that M. Clémenceau supported Loubet. The Nationalists declared that the latter should not be President, or they would make Paris too hot for honest people to live in.

But suppose Loubet elected by a large majority, would they set their will above Congress? Yes; they were frank. It was to be expected that de Beaurepaire, that madman and story-teller, would rake up some falsehood about Loubet. Sure enough, he published this morning a Panama story against Loubet, if possible more empty than his famous charges against the Court of Cassation. He showed how little he himself believed in his own title-tattle by admitting that he doubted not M. Loubet's uprightness, adding, in a peculiarly dishonest way, insinuations against M. Loubet too fatuous for contradiction.

SLANDERS OF THE PRESS.

The "Libre Parole" branded him this morning as a "Panama-Dreyfusite candidate," having the effrontery to remark that he was supported as such by Reinach, Zadoc, Kahn, Chief Rabbi of France, and by Dreyfus himself. The Nationalist organs are forced to admit that not a word or deed of M. Loubet can be connected with Dreyfusism.

The fact is that the anti-Semites' heads have been turned by victories due to the weakness of the Government, and they thought they could boss France. They won another victory this morning, and Premier Dupuy, yielding to anti-Semitic clamor, gave Herr Frischhauer, the

correspondent of the "Neue Freie Presse," notice of expulsion from France. Herr Frischhauer asked the reason, and was told that it was on account of the general tone of his letters on Dreyfus. M. Dupuy, however, being unable to point to a single unwarrantable passage in the letters.

M. Méline, through his shuffling and double-dealing, causing the Dreyfus drama to become a national crisis, deserved the honor of being put forward as a candidate by the Nationalists and Monarchists, the enemies of law and order. Apparently, he realized that it was a doubtful compliment; declined, wavered, accepted and declined last night; to the dismay of the Nationalists, reaccepted this morning, and half-declined in the afternoon.

GREETED WITH APPLAUSE.

M. Loubet on his appearance in the hall at Versailles was received with rounds of applause, a good omen. By counting the hands that clapped it could be seen that he had a clear majority among the outside candidates. It is significant of the present state of French opinion that Colonel Montell should offer himself simply because he has slaughtered a few negroes in West Africa.

Premier Dupuy replied to the Nationalist threats of street disturbances by ordering the troops in the barracks to have their arms stacked in readiness for every emergency.

The luncheon at the Hotel Reservoir was as lively as usual at a Presidential election. Many women in handsome toilets were present. Champagne was freely served, and there was no trace of mourning. Count Castellane was glad to squeeze himself in at a corner of a table, and as other persons were drinking cheap wine he had the discretion to order a small bottle of cheap wine, too.

After luncheon all adjourned to the Congress. It was the bill against the Court of Cassation, I learned, that wrecked M. Dupuy's chances. The Deputies thought he was good enough for Premier, but he had lost the respect which a Presidential candidate must command. As regards Méline, he could not win without the support of the Right, and the Republicans have learned the lesson from the case of M. Faure that the President cannot do his duty to the Republic and at the same time fulfill promises to the Monarchists.

In voting the Nationalists attempted disorder. That notorious mountebank Drouot mounted the tribune, and, addressing M. Loubet, in the chair, called him a Panamaist, and inquired what reply he would make to M. de Beaurepaire's charges. Loubet replied: "None. Your conduct is beneath my notice. Leave at once that tribune."

Baudry d'Asson, a wealthy Royalist landlord noted for his eccentric freaks, while putting his paper in the box cried, "Vive le Roi!" but two Republican Deputies, who expected some scene, quickly shoved him along.

NEWS GREETED WITH CHEERS.

A little past 3 o'clock the news was circulated in the lobby during a brief adjournment that Loubet was elected by 483 votes, against 279 for Méline and 45 for Cavaignac.

When the sitting was resumed, M. Loubet having given up the chair to the deputy chairman, M. Chauveau, the result was announced, and received with ringing cheers on the Centre and Left, the Right maintaining a sullen silence. Various cries were heard, such as "Down with forgeries!" "Vive l'Armée!" and "Down with the Jews!" but all these cries were drowned by the cheers for the Republic and M. Loubet. It was felt that France was returning to her better self.

In an interview to-night, M. Loubet said: "I owe everything to the Republican majority. France and the Republic are inseparable. All anti-Republican opinions are free, unless leading to acts against the Republic. I shall govern in a Republican sense only. I have given proofs in my long political career that I am neither a place-hunter, ambitious nor overruling. Brought up in the study of the law, I will be its single-minded servant. The Elysée is a post of duty. I speak the truth in declaring that I never was ambitious to go there. Our quiet life is ended."

TROOPS GUARD THE CITY.

The Government shows its vigilance to-night. If the Nationalists give trouble, all the worse for them. The Central Brigade, 5,000 strong, is on special duty, and the troops are still under arms in the barracks, but bands of brawlers are, however, suffered to march through the city, shouting "Down with Loubet!" singing Drouot's Chauvinist songs and breaking windows. The Duke of Orleans is hovering about the Franco-Italian frontier.

I have seen Prince Henri of Orleans gathering impressions on the Boulevard. He is German-looking, with a round, sun-burned face, is tall with a short body, long legs and full hips, and has an awkward gait.

The city is fairly quiet, and the diplomatic world is satisfied with the election. Russia approved it beforehand. The people say Loubet is a "Southern Grévy."

DEPUY'S APPARENT INDIFFERENCE.

The Nationalists have attempted to carry out their threats, and scenes of disorder took place to-night. Windows were broken on the boulevards, and rioters were arrested in front of the Elysée. The whole thing was done by paid gangs. The rank and file of the so-called patriots, who marched through the streets shouting "Confusion to Loubet!" "Panama! Panama!" and burning his portrait, did not exceed two thousand, with a dozen ringleaders.

Premier Dupuy might have been more prompt in maintaining order, as he never failed to do while M. Faure was President.

About 11 o'clock he took steps, and order was restored without violence, and as if by enchantment, by blocking a few hundred yards of the boulevard for an hour in front of the "Libre Parole," which has been the hotbed of sedition for some months.

If Premier Dupuy loyally supports the new President, the predictions of the pessimists that Loubet will meet the fate of Casimir-Perier will be unfounded. The present agitation is entirely artificial.

An admirable passage in M. Loubet's speech returning thanks to the members of the Government has further excited Nationalist rage. He says he is for pacification, but with respect for the law, implying that hitherto the law has been trampled down.

The Nationalist papers this evening declare war to the knife on Loubet, vowing that they will never rest until they have expelled him from the Elysée. Jules Lemaitre, founder of the League of the French Fatherland, says he will try to get arrested for insulting M. Loubet, as he intends doing.

PROVINCES PLEASED AT RESULT.

Paris, Feb. 18.—Telegrams received from the provinces this evening show that the announcement of M. Loubet's election has been received with satisfaction.

KAISER AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—Emperor William returned to Berlin this afternoon from Hülbersstock. His Majesty drove direct from the railway station to the French Embassy to express his condolence over the death of M. Faure. He remained at the Embassy forty minutes.

TWO BIG LINES OVERDUE.

NEITHER THE CAMPANIA NOR THE ST. PAUL SIGHTED AT AN EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING.

The American liner St. Paul, from Southampton, and the Cunarder Campania, from Liverpool, both due early hour this morning, had not been sighted up to an early hour this morning.

The St. Paul to have equalled her best record would have reached the lights at 9:30 a. m. on Friday, and the Campania to be up to her record was due at the lights at 7:40 o'clock on Friday evening.

THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT

M. LOUBET'S PERSONAL AND POLITICAL RECORD—A CLEAN ONE.

HIS INTELLECTUAL QUALITIES CONSIDERED—MIDOCHE—HIS FRANKNESS AND DEMOCRATIC VIEWS.

Whereas President Faure towered head and shoulders above the majority of his countrymen, and was by reason of his stature a rather impressive-looking personage, his successor as Chief Magistrate of France, M. Loubet, is a little, short man, rather fat, with gray hair, pointed beard, closely cropped, and clear, honest blue eyes. He is the least diplomatic man that I can remember ever to have met, and if he has any fault it is excessive frankness. High-principled to a degree, he is a foe to equivocation and double-dealing of every kind, and he is devoted to home life, disliking theatres, state banquets and official receptions. Before becoming President of the Senate, he had already on two occasions held office, once as Minister of Public Works, and the other time as Premier, on which latter occasion he was associated with his old friend Viette, the Falstaff of French politics, noted for his anecdotes, for his loud, ringing laugh, and for his phenomenal consumption of beer.

France's new President has been made the subject of innumerable stories, most of them of a character to demonstrate his great good nature. Thus, when he arrived from the South of France to assume the Presidency of the Senate, in succession to the atrabilious, irascible and sour-tempered Chaillemet-Lacour, he was met at the railroad station at Paris by an exceedingly well-dressed and important-looking gentleman, whom he at once assumed to be one of the principal officials of the Senate. The gentleman in question having greeted M. Loubet informed him that a carriage was in waiting, and conducted him to it. As soon as Loubet had taken his place in the vehicle he pulled the skirts of his coat aside in order to make room for his companion beside him. Noticing, however, that the latter was about to shut the door without getting in, he inquired why he did not enter.

"I am going to ride on the box, mon Président," said the stranger.

"Nonsense, not a bit of it," exclaimed Loubet, "You will get wet—come inside."

"But, Your Excellency!"

"Come along, I insist upon it."

The stranger thereupon took his seat beside the new President of the Senate, who subsequently, during the course of the ride, discovered that his companion was nothing but one of the footmen, or one of the menial servants of the Luxembourg Palace. It is scarcely necessary to add that the man was subsequently laud in his praise of the condescension and bonhomie of M. Chaillemet-Lacour's successor.

M. Loubet is a lawyer by profession, fairly well off for a professional man, and when I knew him some years ago used to make his home in a plainly furnished fifth-floor flat in the Rue de la Seine. Mme. Loubet is in no sense a woman of society, or of the world, but unaffectedly absorbed by her duties as wife and in connection with the care and education of her young children. M. Loubet is a southerner, and owes his rise in politics first of all to the favor which he found in the eyes of President Carnot, and, secondly, to the universal goodwill which his sterling qualities as a man of unblemished honesty, and as a "bon père de famille," have created among the bourgeoisie and rural population, who may be said to constitute the backbone of the French electorate.

Unlike President Faure, President Grévy and President Thiers, he has, so far as is known, no family skeletons to furnish his enemies, political and otherwise, with means of warfare against him. In the case of Grévy, it may be remembered, his matrimonial affairs, and the dishonorable dealings of his son-in-law, Daniel Wilson, furnished plenty of material to his foes for his persecution, while in the case of poor President Faure the opposition was forever raking up the ugly fact that his father-in-law had been a convict, a circumstance which, according to French law, would have barred the late Chief Magistrate from obtaining the position of a common gendarme had he belonged to a humble walk in life. Loubet, in fact, is one of those men, few and far between in French politics, who are without antecedents calculated to hamper him in his functions as President of the French Republic.

The new President has been singularly non-committal on the subject of the Dreyfus case. But, in view of the fact that he owes his election to the Presidency in a great measure to the almost unanimous endorsement which he received at the hands of the Senate, and that there is an overwhelming majority in the latter which believes in the innocence of Dreyfus, and in the illegality of his trial, and likewise the opposition of the anti-Dreyfusites to his nomination, it may be assumed that France's new President is rather favorable